

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MAPLE GROVE COLUMBINE CLUB

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization with a long history in Colorado. The Maple Grove Columbine Club in Montrose, Colorado has served as a social network for its members as they have come together to support each other, their community, and their country for nearly a century now. It is with is with great pride that I honor them today and share their heritage with my colleagues.

Since its inception as a women's social organization in 1911, the Columbine Club's activities have reflected the values that are at the heart of every American community. Established in an era when the horse was still the way to get around, the club traditionally has not held meetings during the summer months so the women could concentrate on preparing their children for school and canning their gardens' harvest for winter. Socially, the club held annual husband's banquets and Christmas parties to help bring people together, as well as regular meetings in members' homes. Their activities created lasting friendships as some members have contributed to the club for over 50 years.

The Columbine Club's activities reach beyond just social gatherings, as members met to discuss and undertake blood plasma donation during World War II and gathering goods to distribute to those in need. The club is indeed full of commitment and perspective with some members in their 80s still participating and supporting their community. It is good to see that the club is as full of vitality today as when it was first founded 91 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor this organization before this body of Congress and our nation. The strong values and social causes championed by the ladies of the Maple Grove Columbine Club reflect their commitment to their community, their state, and their country. I am glad to bring this group's history and accomplishments to the attention of this body.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT OF OFFICIAL RECOGNITION FOR THE HEROES OF UNITED AIRLINES FLIGHT 93

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention a letter I received from David and Gretchen Nagy and Donald Evans, Jr., of Burke, Virginia. The letter, addressed to President George W. Bush, urges our government

to officially recognize the heroic men and women of United Airlines Flight 93 for their actions on the morning of September 11, 2001. These ordinary people aboard Flight 93 were thrown into an extraordinary and tragic situation. When their plane as hijacked by al-Qaeda terrorists, these brave souls made a choice to fight back against terror. The citizens on Flight 93 became soldiers, and in so doing denied the terrorists of their chosen target, perhaps saving our cherished Capitol from the same fate as the World Trade Center. Mr. Speaker, in support of this letter, I submit it for the RECORD. It reads as follows:

President GEORGE W. BUSH,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We write as ordinary citizens to ask that you lead our nation in bestowing some measure of official honor upon a tiny band of extraordinary citizens—the ones who stood up and charged the hijackers of UAL Flight 93 over Pennsylvania on 9/11.

There seems little doubt that these heroes spared America another devastating blow with their magnificent stand, possibly even a blow to the Capitol or the White House itself. Thanks to you and others, everyone now knows their rallying cry, "Let's roll!" Surely, everyone with a heart shivered when they heard it, and the story behind it.

And now, Mr. President, how many even remember their names?

According to press reports, they were Todd Beamer, Jeremy Glick, Mark Bingham and Lou Nacker—ordinary yet rare men with the guts to act when most would be paralyzed by fear. Perhaps investigators have identified others who joined their uprising. If so, they remain anonymous and unacknowledged. All the sadder.

In a sense, sir, weren't these men the first combat casualties in our new war against terrorism? The first to go hand-to-hand—and unarmed—against our attackers? They knew they were doomed. ("I'm not going to get out of this," Beamer told a cellphone operator.) They could have curled up and gone passively. But they also knew they could thwart evil and spare many on the ground if they went down fighting.

We respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that valor of this sort is in the grandest traditions of American heroism—something very special, on the order of that which gains our military heroes the Medal of Honor. Yet if anyone has proposed that this Nation extend these men some tangible form of gratitude, something solid their loved ones could touch and treasure, we haven't heard of it. So we are asking you, sir, to consider bestowing such an honor at a fitting, proper ceremony. Perhaps the Presidential Medal of Freedom would be appropriate, perhaps some other award for ultimate service and valor.

We still hope we are merely adding our letter to a growing stack.

God bless you, Mr. President.
DAVID AND GRETCHEN
NAGY,
DONALD C. EVANS, JR.

GIFTS FROM PRESCRIPTION DRUG MANUFACTURERS? GOOD FOR PATIENTS—OR CROSSING THE LINE?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues an editorial from the October 5, 2002, edition of the Omaha World Herald, entitled "Plug the Flow of 'Incentives'." Gifts from drug companies do influence when and how much medicine is prescribed. This Member recognizes that physician-pharmaceutical interaction can produce some positive results, such as improved knowledge of treatment for complicated illnesses. However, interaction can also result in negative outcomes, such as increasing prescriptions for promoted drugs, while fewer generics are prescribed at no demonstrated advantage.

As we consider adding a prescription drug benefit to the Medicare program and begin to examine ways to control prescription drug costs in the Medicaid program, it seems to me, that we need to ask the following questions:

Are consumers obtaining good value for the resources expended on new pharmaceuticals?

Are new prescription drugs on the market better, safer, and more effective than older drugs that have been on the market for quite some time?

Does the Government have a role in determining more than simply the safety of new and established drugs?

If so, does that role include evaluating clinical efficacy, convenience, and cost-effectiveness compared to current products?

PLUG THE FLOW OF "INCENTIVES"

Pharmaceutical manufacturers have long realized that doctors are key to the health of their bottom lines. Now, using words like "fraud," the federal government has indicated it will try to shut off the flood of goodies that drug makers pour over the decision-makers who are in a position to prescribe their products.

Financial incentives to doctors, pharmacists or similar health care professionals given to induce them to prescribe or recommend particular drugs or to switch patients from one drug to another are common in the industry. But the practice could break federal fraud and abuse laws, according to officials at the Department of Health and Human Services. The department is planning to set standards that would ban such "incentives" for a wide range of medical, insurance and pharmacy workers who make drug decisions.

The most notable underlying problem is the high cost of many of the brand-name drugs that are pushed hardest by the drug companies. These drugs, many of them with equally effective, cheaper alternatives, are profit centers for pharmaceutical companies. That means the companies are happy to shell out for weekend trips, expensive meals or

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

other "incentives" for prescribing or switching patients to the designated medication.

Doctors, pharmacy benefit managers and others who please the companies can be hired as do-little "consultants" to the manufacturers, sometimes for outrageously high pay.

The new standards aren't, in themselves, laws. Companies that don't follow them, however, face investigation under federal fraud and kickback statutes, a Health and Human Services official warned. A voluntary code of conduct adopted last spring by the industry apparently didn't go far enough.

Prescription costs are rising steadily. No reasonable person would deny the industry a fair profit. But some of the practices revealed by Health and Human Services are shifty, deceptive and just plain unethical. We're glad to see the feds trying to put a stop to what amounts to bribery of medical decision-makers.

TRIBUTE TO COLORADO AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER DON AMENT AND MR. BASIL STIEB

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. SCHAFFER Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Don Ament, the Colorado Agriculture Commissioner and Mr. Basil Stieb of Iliff, Colorado. Recently, both men appeared on NBC Nightly News to educate Americans about the tremendous devastation left by the drought in our State.

During his tenure as the Colorado Agriculture Commissioner, Don Ament has worked tirelessly to promote the issues that matter to rural Colorado. He used his appearance on NBC Nightly News to skillfully articulate the problems and possible solutions Colorado and other States plagued by drought face. I thank him for his efforts to promote drought awareness.

Mr. Basil Stieb is a Colorado farmer who faces our State's severe drought every day. He eloquently told his story to the American people on NBC, and provided a realistic picture of the sacrifices farming and ranching families across our nation are making due to the drought. I thank him for his dedication to agriculture and his desire to educate others.

Residents of Colorado's Fourth Congressional District, Don Ament and Basil Stieb are truly great Americans. I ask the House to join me in thanking them for their hard work and commitment to solving the problems caused by the drought in Colorado.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. BURTIS NUTTING

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to pay tribute to Dr. Burtis "Doc" Nutting of Glenwood Springs, Colorado before this body of Congress and this nation. Dr. Nutting has recently turned 100 years old and, as he and his family celebrate this momentous occasion, I would like to recognize him for his fascinating career and the incredible contribu-

tions he has made to the community of Glenwood Springs.

Dr. Nutting was born in Delta, Colorado on September 15, 1902. He studied pre-med at Western State College in Gunnison and then graduated from the University of Colorado Medical School in 1929. Dr. Nutting moved to Glenwood Springs after he caught word that the local doctor in the city had passed away and the community needed a new physician.

Dr. Nutting had a vigorous work ethic throughout his career, working seven days a week and constantly on call throughout the evenings, determined to be available to all his patients. He also maintained personal friendships with his patients and he ran his office accordingly. He made certain that all patients in need received the best medical care available and nobody was turned away, regardless of their financial situation. On many occasions, Dr. Nutting accepted payments made with chickens, farm animals, and vegetables from patients who had no other means of compensation.

Among Dr. Nutting's most noted accomplishments were his contributions in the fund-raising and construction of a larger, more modern hospital for the City of Glenwood Springs. The hospital was completed in 1955, providing the city with up-to-date facilities and more room to accommodate the city's growing population. Due to the hands-on way in which he did his job and the endless, heartfelt concern for his patients, Dr. Nutting became somewhat of a celebrity over the years. His age and his years of dedication and service to the City of Glenwood Springs have made him into an icon of community involvement.

Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor to recognize Dr. Burtis Nutting before this body of Congress and this nation in commemoration of his 100th birthday. Dr. Nutting and his family can be proud of his achievements and the years of irreplaceable service he has given to the City of Glenwood Springs. I hope his years ahead will be as rewarding and endearing as the one hundred he has been blessed with thus far. Congratulations, Doc!

TRIBUTE TO LYNDALE WHITWORTH

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. WATKINS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my district director, Lyndal Whitworth. On October 20, 2002, Lyndal will retire from Federal service. Lyndal has been a friend and partner in my efforts to help bring jobs and economic opportunities to the Third Congressional district, and he will be greatly missed by all who have known him and worked with him.

I first met Lyndal in the Spring of 1966 when I was the high school and college relations director for Oklahoma State University. I was in Lamont, Oklahoma, for a Future Farmers of America Banquet at Lamont High School, where Lyndal was a junior. Lyndal was a top student, and a fellow FFA officer, so I recruited him to attend OSU, my alma mater. Lyndal went on the OSU, where he earned a degree in agriculture and served in the student government.

In the Spring of 1978, during my freshman term in the House, I had an opening in my

Washington office for a legislative assistant for agriculture. Lyndal was working on the Agriculture Department communications staff at OSU, and I immediately thought of him for the position. Unfortunately, for me Lyndal declined the offer for family reasons—he had a pregnant wife and young son, so the timing was not right for him to move to Washington.

Later that year, however, I had another job opening—this one in my Ada, Oklahoma, district office. So, I contacted Lyndal again to ask him to join my district staff, and this time he accepted.

Lyndal Whitworth and I share a dedication to rural Oklahoma and a commitment to working as hard as it takes and for as long as needed to get the job done. Keeping up with me is no easy task, and Lyndal's positive attitude and dedication to me and my mission made him a perfect fit as my district director. Lyndal frequently joined me in putting in 14, 16 to 18 hours a day, helping on my primary mission to improve the economic conditions of the Third District of Oklahoma, historically the most economically distressed area of the State.

Lyndal's efforts in the district assisted my legislative efforts in Washington during my time in Congress. Just a few of the many projects for which Lyndal provided valuable assistance include Winding Stair National Recreation Area, McGee Creek Reservoir, Wes Watkins Reservoir; the USDA Agriculture Research Station in Lane, the OSU Center for International Trade Development, numerous highway and rural water projects, and countless local economic development and business recruitment projects. Our efforts have been very successful. The Third district has made great strides, and today is transforming from a depressed welfare area to an active economic growth area.

I have served in the House for a total of 20 years, from 1977 to 1991 and from 1997 to the present. Lyndal Whitworth has served on my staff for sixteen of those twenty years. He served his nation in the U.S. Army, worked for the United States Senate, and served as a civilian employee for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. I ask that the House join me in thanking Lyndal Whitworth for his many years of faithful public service and for a job well done.

HONORING TRAVIS L. BROWN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. GRAVES Mr. Speaker, I rise today along with my colleagues and the Congressional Fire Services Institute to honor a fallen hero Travis L. Brown, on June 6th, 2001, Mr. Brown made the ultimate sacrifice in service for the Dearborn Fire Department and surrounding communities.

Mr. Brown had a soft spot for helping people, which was evident in his career as a nurse and volunteer firefighter. During his memorial service more than two hundred firefighters, EMT personnel and members of police departments from Kansas and Missouri came in support of a fallen brother. Many kind words were shared at Mr. Brown's memorial; one colleague best described him as "...just a great guy, a very caring man."

Mr. Brown's contributions will be missed dearly, as he is an irreplaceable member of the community. Mr. Brown was just doing his job as thousands of volunteer firefighters do everyday, sacrificing his life for the overall benefit of the community. It is he and the thousands in his field that we thank and appreciate tremendously.

Travis L. Brown leaves behind a wife Tammy and five children Amanda, Alissa, April, Roth, and James who will all truly miss this fallen hero. Our condolences go out to their family as we again remember his dedication to his community and his family.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring and recognizing a true American hero, Travis L. Brown.

TRIBUTE TO ANN MCKENNIS

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute Ann McKennis who later this month will be retiring from nursing after more than 41 years of service. Ann is not only a constituent, but someone I am proud to call my friend.

During her distinguished career in the nursing profession, Ann McKennis has worked tirelessly to assist her patients and community with a selfless commitment to professionalism, excellence, and compassion. She has also made it her goal to advance nursing care for the both the caregiver and patient, alike. Most importantly, what makes Ann a great nurse and special person is that she believes that the role of a nurse is not only devoting hours on the job to the care of patients, but a lifetime role through which she can work to improve the lives of all of those she comes into contact.

Since moving to Texas in 1985, Ann has served as a surgical staff nurse in the Otolaryngology Operating Room of The Methodist Hospital in Houston, Texas. During this time Ann McKennis has not only excelled within the medical environment—demonstrating an unwavering commitment to her patients and co-workers—but also has worked to advance the nursing profession and improve the level of nursing care throughout our state, nation and around the world. She was recently elected to the Nominating Committee of the National Society of Otorhinolaryngology and Head Neck Nurses (SOHN) and currently serves as the Chairman of its Government Relations Committee. Additionally, Ann is a member of the American Nurses Association, as well as of the Ear Nose and Throat (ENT) Interest Group at the Royal College of Nursing in Great Britain, the International Association of Laryngectomies and the Harper Hospital Alumni Association in Detroit, Michigan.

In Texas, Ann is a member of the Texas Nurses Association and Texas Council of Operating Room Nurses (TCORN); has served three terms as President of the Greater Houston Chapter of SOHN, as well as spending four two-years terms as Chairman of its Legislative Committee; and has served as President of the North Harris County Chapter of the Association of Operating Room Nurses (AORN), where she also served on three of its committees—Legislative, Research, and Policy.

Ann has also been highly honored for her contributions to the field of nursing. She was awarded the 2001 Brown Foundation Award for Outstanding Nursing Service for her many years of excellence in service to nursing, the 2001 AORN Outstanding Achievement Award for Perioperative Patient Education, the Texas Nurses Association's Outstanding Nurse in the Houston Area for 1993, the SOHN Honor Awards in 1993, 1997, and 1999, and has consistently been recognized as a Who's Who in American Nursing.

However, Ann's talents go beyond nursing. She has received numerous awards for her writing, including first prize at both the 1993 and 1995 SOHN Literary Awards. She has served on the Editorial Boards of several professional nursing journals including AORN Journal, ORL-Head & Neck Nursing, and Nursing Avenues and has published more than twenty-six pieces on nursing technical practice, ethics and care.

Ann continually works in the community performing a variety of tasks to encourage people both young and old the importance of health care in lives—and most notably, working to discourage the use of tobacco products. Among her many activities, she has worked annually at the Houston Rodeo to promote the "Through With Chew" program to diminish the use of smokeless tobacco products and serves as a support team with local laryngectomy patients who have lost their vocal chords due to throat cancer.

Mr. Speaker, Ann McKennis has spent all of her career working to selflessly support and care for others. I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Ann McKennis much luck in all her future ventures and thanking her for her fine contribution to nursing for more than forty years. However, I am certain her support and compassion are sure to continue long after she retires.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ERIC SIMONS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great enthusiasm that I recognize Mr. Eric Simons of Boulder, Colorado for his tremendous courage and optimism in the face of some of life's most disheartening circumstances. In 1995, Mr. Simons was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis and initially suffered many disabling consequences. Today, I wish to commend Mr. Simons on his recovery efforts and convey his inspiring story before this body of Congress.

Mr. Simons has been an avid mountain climber throughout his life and has reached the summit of many of the world's highest peaks. In 1995, Mr. Simons returned home after climbing the prestigious Sandstone Cliffs of Eldorado Canyon when his neck started getting stiff and his body began to go numb. Following this initial attack, Mr. Simons also suffered from organ failure, losing over 40 pounds and much of his previous strength. Once able to climb some of the most rigorous and technical mountains in the world, Mr. Simons found himself unable to climb out of bed.

Undaunted by his deteriorating health, Mr. Simons began to set goals for himself, and re-

mained committed to regaining his strength and energy. First, he began to try simply sitting up and then slowly began attempting to stand. Once on his feet, his next objective was to make it toward the gazebo in his yard and watch his kids play. Finally, he began to gain enough strength to walk around the neighborhood, first with the aid of his son and then finally on his own.

Today, Mr. Simons has regained his strength and has summited many of the world's most technical mountains, including Mt. Rainier (14,441 feet elevation), Mexico's Pico de Orizaba (18,401 feet elevation), and Mt. Kilimanjaro (19,434 feet elevation). He has also been very open about his condition, speaking out, hoping to bring awareness of the disease and to inspire others who are fighting the same illness. Last summer, Mr. Simons led a group of people living with MS on an expedition to Mt. Denali and came very close to summiting the 20,000-foot peak but were prevented due to high winds, brutal cold and deep snow. However, the attempt and accomplishment it represents is the true summit of achievement.

Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct privilege to recognize Eric Simons before the body of Congress and this nation for his outstanding commitment, optimism, and resolve. Mr. Simons confronted the uncertainties that life presented him and, through sheer determination, has transformed them into his greatest achievement. By meeting this challenge head-on and making defeat an impossibility, Mr. Simons has not only resumed his daily lifestyle but has inspired others with similar difficulties to stay active and continue to live their lives.

SAME SONG AND DANCE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues an editorial from the October 3, 2002, edition of the Lincoln Journal-Star entitled, "Don't Allow Saddam To Play Games."

Saddam has provided no one in the international community with any reason to grant him concessions on the terms of a new U.N. weapons inspections regime, and yet the United Nations continues to acquiesce to Saddam's efforts to block a new weapons inspection regime from having unfettered access to possible weapons sites in Iraq. Indeed, the United Nation's actions only further erode the institution's credibility. When will the U.N. quit allowing itself to be duped by Saddam?

DON'T ALLOW SADDAM TO PLAY GAMES

It's not surprising that Saddam Hussein tried to negotiate his way out of surprise inspections at his palaces. But it is surprising how quickly he got his way with United Nations officials.

And it's even more surprising that U.N. officials would pat themselves on the back for an agreement that granted Saddam such an important concession.

The United States and the rest of the world cannot afford to allow Saddam to play those sorts of games—again.

U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell summed it up well. "We will not be satisfied with Iraqi half-truths or Iraqi compromises,

or Iraqi efforts to get us back into the same swamp they took the United Nations into."

Access to Saddam eight palaces is crucial because they are large sprawling complexes that cover a combined total of 12 square miles. The sites contain sumptuous living quarters with vistas of man-made lakes and waterfalls. Authorities also suspect they contain bunkers, quite possibly military control centers and perhaps laboratories for experimenting or manufacturing nuclear devices and other weapons of mass destruction.

Before weapons inspectors were pulled out of Iraq, they were permitted to visit the palaces only with advance warning and in the presence of a diplomat. These rules often were stretched so that Iraqis had days to move, conceal or destroy evidence.

In the last two years during which inspectors were active in Iraq, inspectors were barred entry to more than 60 sites. More than 40 of those sites were Saddam's presidential compounds.

Despite the constant delays and harassment, inspectors were successful in finding evidence of four nuclear weapons projects and manufacture of high toxic nerve gas VX.

Their success should have given the United Nations ample reasons to take a strict line with Saddam.

Ultimately his foot-dragging and posturing paid off. He was able to peel away support on the U.N. Security Council for a tough response on inspections. The temporary suspension of weapons inspections stretched into years.

It had not been for the challenge President George W. Bush presented the United Nations earlier this month to force Saddam to live up to its own resolutions, resumption of weapons inspections still would be a forgotten issue.

It's discouraging that United Nations officials seem to have so quickly forgotten their previous misstep with the crafty dictator.

The Bush administration is amply justified in taking a hard line against concessions that would permit Saddam to renew his old tactics. The United Nations has been there and done that. This time is member nations need to insist on inspections that truly are unfettered.

RECOGNIZING APPLAUDING AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE ARMY AVIATION HERITAGE FOUNDATION

SPEECH OF

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, based in Hampton, Georgia, the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation is devoted to promoting the history of military aviation. The foundation is an all volunteer non profit organization composed of veterans and civilian supporters acting to connect the American soldier to the American public through the story of Army Aviation. They are not a part of the U.S. Army and receive no governmental funding assistance. Their funding comes entirely from donations made by private individuals and organizations. These volunteers are committed to preserving the aircraft used by our military in securing the freedom we so enjoy as a nation.

The Army Aviation Heritage Foundation volunteers devote a significant amount of their personal time, resources, and money to bring

the story of our country's military and the legacy of our veterans to the American people through their "living history" programs, displaying and flying World War II, Korean, and Vietnam-era planes and helicopters. These "living history" programs presented at major public venues and air shows are designed to honor our country's military and its' veterans while inspiring the public and giving them a glimpse of military life, service, and devotion to the next generation.

Since 1997, the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation has devoted more than 150,000 volunteer hours and \$5.3 million in donated funds, aircraft, and equipment in 35 air shows and public presentations to more than 5.5 million people.

The foundation is acting to provide America's veterans a voice with which to tell their story and the tools with which to share their legacy of service and devotion with the American public.

The Army Aviation Heritage Foundation has four primary purposes:

(1) Educate the American public to their military heritage through the story of U.S. Army Aviation's soldiers and machines.

(2) Connect the American soldier to the American public as an active, accepted, and admired member of the American family.

(3) Inspire patriotism and motivate Americans everywhere toward service to their community and country by involving them in our nation's larger military legacy.

(4) Preserve authentic examples of Army aircraft and utilize them in educational "living history" demonstrations and presentations so that the symbols of America's military legacy may always remain in our skies for future generations.

House concurrent Resolution 465 recognizes and applauds the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation for their efforts to educate, connect, inspire, and preserve our proud military heritage for future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the efforts of the Army Aviation Heritage Foundation, and their hundreds of volunteers and supporters, and urge passage of House Concurrent Resolution 465.

SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS' SMALL BUSINESS FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE ACT OF 2002

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 5583, "Service-Disabled Veterans' Small Business Federal Procurement Preference Act of 2002." This bill would provide service-disabled veterans and "other handicapped" individuals who own small business firms a time-delimited preference in the award of Federal contracts.

This legislation is clearly needed. While the Veterans Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Act of 1999 established a 3 percent goal for the award of Federal contracts to service-disabled veteran-owned small business firms under the Small Business Act, no practical means exists for Federal agencies to achieve this goal under existing statutory

authorities. Not surprisingly, Federal agencies have failed to achieve the 3 percent goal.

Compared to their non-veteran peers, veterans have postponed the opportunity to begin a small business while serving the nation in uniform. During their military service veterans have forgone establishing essential business credit and contacts which are pivotal to successfully starting a business. Due to their military service, our veterans are technically, an economically disadvantaged group compared to their non-veteran peers. Veterans have willingly sacrificed their lifetime earning potential to serve our nation in uniform. This is particularly so for service-disabled veterans who have sacrificed their mobility, health and well-being serving this country.

Service-disabled veterans are additionally economically disadvantaged given the reluctance of many lenders to extend lines of business credit to handicapped individuals. Regardless of their abilities, when financial institutions perceive a service-disabled veteran to be a greater risk, service-disabled veterans are further disadvantaged. Service-disabled veterans and handicapped individuals, in general, are often perceived by society to be less capable. Like others, service-disabled veterans and handicapped individuals simply need the opportunity to demonstrate their skills and abilities. This legislation provides that opportunity which for many is not otherwise available.

Service-disabled veterans and other handicapped individuals are discriminated against both in financial markets, relative to their access to capital, and in the marketplace, relative to opportunities to equally compete. It is therefore in this sense, and in no other, that service-disabled veterans and other handicapped individuals are economically and socially disadvantaged.

To provide service-disabled veterans real opportunity, this legislation provides a time-delimited preference in the award of Federal contracts. The existing statutory vehicle which provides a time-delimited preference is the 8(a) program under the Small Business Act. 8(a) was specifically established to assist economically and socially disadvantaged small business firms compete in the Federal marketplace. This bill adds both service-disabled veterans and other handicapped individuals to the list of identified individuals presumed to be socially and economically disadvantaged under the Small Business Act 8(a) Program.

In order to not lessen the opportunities for individuals already presumed to be socially and economically disadvantaged under the Small Business Act 8(a) Program, this legislation retains the existing 5 percent goal for these groups. It also provides a separate 3 percent goal for service-disabled veteran owned small business firms and a separate 2 percent goal for other handicapped individuals. These changes increase the aggregate goal for the award of Federal contracts to socially and economically disadvantaged small business firms to 10 percent.

Paralleling the newly specified goals for small business concerns owned and controlled by both veterans and other handicapped individuals, the Government-wide goal for participation by small business concerns is increased. The total value of all prime contracts and subcontracts awarded to small business concerns each fiscal year is increased from 23 percent to 28 percent.

Last and not least, the Service-Disabled Veterans' Small Business Federal Procurement Preference Act of 2002, requires all Federal agencies to establish agency-specific procurement goals for small businesses, and each category of small businesses, that are at least equal to legislatively specified government-wide goals. Currently, all goals specified for the award of Federal contracts under the Small Business Program are to be achieved collectively by all Federal agencies on a government-wide basis. Each Federal agency, on the other hand, is only required to establish goals which reflect the maximum practicable opportunity for small business concerns to participate in the contracts that it awards. It is therefore of little surprise that the achievement of SBA procurement goals, both across government and by individual Federal agencies, are significantly less than those specified in existing statute.

Again, this legislation will benefit service-disabled veterans and other handicapped individuals without adversely impacting any other preference group. This legislation can help open the door to opportunity for service-disabled veterans which has been closed too long. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I also gratefully acknowledge the assistance Pam Corsini has provided with the development of this legislation. A Brookings Institution LEGIS Fellow, Pam has been working with the Democratic Staff of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs and has made many invaluable contributions to the work of the Committee and Congress. We are fortunate to have received her contributions and assistance. Thank you, Pam, for a job well done.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO BOB CHAFFIN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep appreciation that I rise and pay tribute to the life and passing of Mr. Bob Chaffin of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Mr. Chaffin recently passed away in September and as his family mourns their loss, I would like to pay tribute to his life and memory and the outstanding way in which he lived it.

Mr. Chaffin served the Glenwood Springs community as an attorney specializing in corporate and real estate law. As a lawyer, Mr. Chaffin served his clients and his profession with honor, dignity, and sincerity. He was voted by residents throughout the community as the best honest attorney and was either the winner or the runner up, from 1999 through 2002. Many citizens throughout the community believed his heartfelt intentions were based out of genuine respect and regard for those whom he served and who sought his counsel.

Despite the time constraints of a very demanding career, Mr. Chaffin found the time to give back to his community through many types of volunteer activities. Mr. Chaffin was one of the founding members of Defiance Community Players, a local theatrical group that performed plays for the residents of Glenwood Springs. He participated in the group by painting and moving sets, managing the schol-

arship fund and serving on the board of directors. He was also a very talented actor, the most noticeable role he played was Teddy Roosevelt and he was able to capture personality of our 26th president to perfection. Mr. Chaffin was also active in other volunteer activities including the Glenwood Springs Lions Club, the Frontier Historical Society, the Mountain Valley Weavers and many others.

Mr. Speaker, it is with respect that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Bob Chaffin before this body of Congress and this nation for all the wonderful contributions he has made to the community of Glenwood Springs. I extend my sincere condolences to his wife Joan and his son David during this trying period. Mr. Chaffin truly was a unique and remarkable person and his years of service as both a lawyer and a community activist has touched the lives of countless individuals throughout the Glenwood community and the entire state of Colorado.

REMEMBERING CAPTAIN LARRY F. LUCAS

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of Captain Larry F. Lucas, United States Army. Captain Lucas, originally from Marmet, West Virginia, served his country bravely in Vietnam as an Army Pilot. Sadly, while on a reconnaissance mission over Laos, Captain Lucas' plane was shot from the sky by anti-aircraft fire in December of 1966. Following military regulations, Captain Lucas ordered his co-pilot to eject from the plane first. Regrettably, other pilots who witnesses the crash saw only one parachute. Despite appearing to have remained in the plane, the Army would not conclude that Captain Lucas had perished.

Captain Lucas never returned to the United States alive. After many years his remains were miraculously found near the crash site a few months ago. His remains have been transported back to the United States and on November 1, 2002 he will receive a full military burial at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe that our nation's strength as a world power comes from citizens like Captain Lucas. From an early age, he displayed signs of strong leadership. As an eagle scout in his childhood and then as an ROTC cadet at West Virginia University, Captain Lucas further developed these strong qualities. Captain Lucas' service to his nation will never be forgotten.

It is an honor to commend Captain Lucas on his service to the United States and to the state of West Virginia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 2002, I was unavoidably absent and missed rollcall votes Nos. 442-444. For the

record, had I been present, I would have voted: No. 442—"yea;" No. 443—"yea;" and No. 444—"yea."

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE THOMAS-DALE BLOCK CLUB

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the immeasurable contributions made by the Thomas-Dale Block Club to the Thomas-Dale neighborhood throughout its twelve years of service. The Block Club encouraged neighbors to get to know one another, to welcome and respect each others' differences, and to work together to make the neighborhood safe and clean. Through coordinating individual block clubs, organizing community meetings, facilitating communication between residents and local government, and developing programs for youth and seniors, the Thomas-Dale Block Club helped transform a once neglected neighborhood into one of the most vibrant communities in Saint Paul, Minnesota. It is my sincere pleasure to extend congratulations to the Thomas-Dale Block Club on its numerous accomplishments.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO LELAND PAT DURAND, JR.

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Leland Durand Jr. of Cortez, Colorado. Mr. Durand, known to his family as Pat, recently passed away in September and as his family mourns their loss, I would like to pay tribute to his achievements and the irreplaceable contributions he made to his community and to his country.

Mr. Durand was born on February 14, 1923 in Bozeman, Montana. As a young man, Mr. Durand enlisted in the United States Army and served in our nation's military with honor, courage, and distinction. Mr. Durand was one of the first of those heroic individuals who stormed the beach at Normandy on D-Day in 1944. He was later wounded in Germany in another engagement and received a purple heart in recognition for the service and sacrifice he had made to his country. Mr. Durand also received the Medal of Freedom from the French Government just two years ago at a ceremony in Cortez, Colorado.

After the war, Pat continued to serve his country in a variety of other ways. In 1949, he began working in oil explorations and in 1966 opened his own oil and uranium exploration business, the Durand Drilling Company. He was a member of the American Legion for 50 years and was a member of the NRA throughout his entire life. A lifetime gun enthusiast, Mr. Durand became a skilled gunsmith and built and repaired guns at his own business in Cortez, Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, it is with deep respect that I recognize the life and passing of Mr. Leland Pat Durand before this body of Congress and this nation for the sacrifices he has made to his country, for the protection of freedom and democracy throughout the world. My sincere condolences go out to his former wife Harriet Durand, their two children Harry and Theresa, and his many grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mr. Durand truly was an American hero, his loss will be deeply felt and a grateful nation will be forever in his debt.

VETERANS' COMPENSATION COST-
OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT ACT OF
2002

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4085, legislation to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans.

As we debate the validity of committing young Americans to another conflict overseas I feel it is important to support legislation honoring our commitment to care for those disabled in past service to our country.

Many of our disabled veterans find themselves unable to keep pace with the cost of living as they advance in age. This is especially true for those who must rely on prescription drugs to mitigate the effects of their service-connected disabilities. These veterans must often choose between food, shelter, and medication. I support the provisions of this bill designed to mitigate these adverse economic conditions experienced by our disabled veterans.

It is extremely important that we support those who have secured our freedom in the past. As we debate the possibility of war we most honor past obligations.

HONORING CONGREGATION
TEPHERETH ISRAEL OF NEW
BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ON ITS
SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY,
AND RABBI HENRY OKOLICA,
FOR HIS FORTY-TWO YEARS OF
OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO
TEPHERETH ISRAEL

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the 76th Anniversary of Congregation Tephareth Israel in New Britain, Connecticut, and the achievements of Rabbi Henry Okolika, who is celebrating 42 years of dedicated service to the congregation. I congratulate Rabbi Okolika, the congregation and all their friends. We are proud of their dedication and grateful for their many decades of service to our community and acknowledge with gratitude their successful refurbishment of their beloved temple, one of our city's landmarks.

It was 76 years ago that Governor John H. Trumbull laid the cornerstone at 76 Winter Street. Since that time, Tephareth Israel has been a center of rich, spiritual devotion and always encouraged and recognized service to the community. The congregation became the first in Greater Hartford to make religious education available to students regardless of their financial circumstances, and over many years provided an environment for spiritual growth that gave our city many valued leaders. Perhaps the most famous was Governor Abraham Ribicoff. Governor Ribicoff, whose father was one of the early presidents of Tephareth Israel Synagogue, became the first Jewish governor of the state of Connecticut, and served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare as well as a United States Senator.

When the sanctuary's interior was destroyed by fire in 1963, the New Britain community was moved to help rebuild it, so great was their admiration for Rabbi Okolika and Tephareth Israel. Today, 370 people are memorialized upon the walls of the Synagogue, a fitting tribute to past members and a reminder to the congregation's contribution to our community.

Since 1960, Rabbi Henry Okolika has been devoted to his faith, his congregation and to helping countless people in need. He has been a friend to innumerable individuals and an inspiration to families throughout the state. For 40 years, Rabbi Okolika hosted the television show, "Jewish Life," welcoming as his guests all religious persuasions on a wide variety of topics. The conversations reflected his thoughtful, generous character. He would conclude each broadcast with a plea to viewers to be generous in their contributions and mindful of those less fortunate. I am proud to share my hometown with Rabbi Okolika and Congregation Tephareth Israel, and honored to represent them in the United States Congress.

On October 13, 2002, the congregation and community will be celebrating their history and a dramatic renovation of their temple with a ceremony at Tephareth Israel. Past and present clergy will be honored at the celebration, including Reverend Elias Rosenbeger, Rabbi Joseph Aronson, Rabbi Jacob Weitzman, Cantor Sholom Nelson, Reverend Max Prager, Reverend Elifant Rabbi Arnold Heisler and Cantor Melvin Etra.

This special event will be more than a celebration for the congregation. It will be a remembrance by the whole community of the history of New Britain, for the founders of Tephareth Israel represent some of New Britain's most active citizens and friends of the community. Many came to America in search of relief from persecution in their native lands in Eastern Europe and Russia. These were highly learned individuals, having studied in acclaimed Talmudic schools throughout Russia, Poland and Lithuania. One such early New Britain resident was Benjamin Marholin, a grocery store owner and man of culture who was the uncle of celebrated American composer Irving Berlin. Another was Jonas Goldsmith, whose daughter Anna would become one of the organizers of the New Britain Chapter of Hadassah. Dr. Morris Dunn became a tireless advocate on behalf of Zionist causes, helping New Britain to become one of the most active centers of Zionism in the nation. All of these men and women overcame the odds through their belief in this country and their unflinching faith.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Rabbi Henry Okolika and Congregation Tephareth Israel on their respective anniversaries and the renovation of their spiritual home. I ask the House to join me in wishing them the very best for the future.

HONORING THE TWENTY-SIX
TEACHERS FROM THE PITTS-
BURGH PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
WHO COMPLETED THE RE-
SEARCH EXPERIENCE FOR AN
URBAN TEACHERS INSTITUTE

HON. MICHAEL F. DOYLE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my most sincere congratulations to the twenty-six teachers from the Pittsburgh Public School System who completed the Research Experience for an Urban Teachers Institute (REUTI) this summer, which was hosted in part by Carnegie Mellon University. These teachers in an effort to improve the quality of education they provide to the students of the Pittsburgh Public Schools, received valuable training that they will implement in their classrooms this fall.

Their successful completion of this five-week program which instructs middle and high school teachers to become more proficient in the teaching of math, science, and engineering, clearly demonstrates their dedication to their field and to the children that they impact on a daily basis. This knowledge will improve the educational experience of students across the Pittsburgh School System and help provide them the tools they will need as they continue their education and move into careers of their own.

At a time when our Federal Government has recommitted itself to improving our nation's schools and increasing our student's proficiency in math, science, and engineering, these teachers have proven themselves to be leaders in their field. Their efforts, together with other dedicated teachers across our nation, will help our students to again be among the top scoring student in the world. I encourage them to bring these new skills to not only their students, but to their colleagues so they may work together to provide the best education possible.

The partnership that was formed between Carnegie Mellon University and the City of Pittsburgh Schools through REUTI demonstrates the importance of all levels of education working toward the common goal of providing a higher quality education to the students in our community. Through this collaborative effort, Carnegie Mellon researchers opened their laboratories and offices to provide a welcoming environment for the teachers who were able to participate fully in ongoing research activities. As a result of the cooperation from Carnegie Mellon University, these teachers were able to get a better understanding of the culture of scientific research. This experience is something that will assist these teachers in educating their students about the daily work of a scientist.

Once again, I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to each of the twenty-six teachers from the Pittsburgh area who have

dedicated themselves to continuing their own education in an effort to improve the quality of the education they provide to our region's students.

RECOGNITION OF PASTOR PAUL
GOLATT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend a dedicated Pastor and leader in my district as he celebrates his fifteenth Pastor's Appreciation Day on October 6th, 2002.

Pastor Paul Golatt, Jr. is the Pastor of Macedonia Church of God in Christ and the Superintendent of the North Miami District of the Church of God in Christ. He also serves his community as an employee for the United States Postal Service.

Pastor Paul Golatt, Jr. was ordained by Bishop Jacob Cohen in Fort Pierce, Florida during the Jurisdictional Holy Convocation in 1969. After many sermonettes, faithful services and training under the leadership of the late Pastor Paul Golatt Sr., he was appointed the first Assistant Pastor of the Macedonia Church of God in Christ. Upon the passing of his father and Pastor in December 1987, Paul Golatt, Jr. was appointed Pastor of Macedonia Church of God in Christ. On September 4, 1999, he was officially appointed and installed as District Superintendent of the North Miami District Church of God in Christ, by the Jurisdictional Prelate, Bishop Jacob Cohen.

Pastor Paul Golatt, Jr. continues to devote his life by extending benevolence to people in need. In addition to providing churches and communities with school supplies for children, he frequently donates food, clothing and money to communities and to orphanages in Haiti. He also finds the time to conduct joint services on holidays, including Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas, with neighboring churches.

Pastor Paul Golatt, Jr. is a remarkable man whose personal achievement and community service are an example to us all. He is a father, Superintendent, Mail Carrier, an Organist, Choir Director, Recording Artist, Counselor, Secretary, Singer, Jurisdictional Adjutant, caring and compassionate Shepherd, praying servant and "A Man After God's Own Heart". (Jeremiah 3:15)

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Pastor Paul Golatt, Jr. for his humanitarian efforts which have touched the lives of so many people. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this congenial man of God. His faith, courage and kindness are an inspiration to all who have been touched by him.

HONORING DAVID MIHALIC

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dave Mihalic, a true leader in the National Park Service, as he approaches his January 3, 2003 retirement.

Dave Mihalic has served 33 years protecting and managing America's National Parks. His career with the Park Service ends at the helm of our nation's crown jewel, Yosemite National Park. As superintendent of Yosemite, Dave proved his strength and fairness in implementing a long-stalled management plan. Yosemite holds a dear place in my heart and I want to thank Dave for both his friendship and leadership in the park.

Dave was a seasoned leader even before Yosemite. He served as the assistant superintendent of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee, and superintendent of Glacier National Park in Montana, Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky and Yukon-Charley National Preserve in Alaska. Among his many management accomplishments, Dave established crucial community relationships and park partnerships, earning him two "Superintendent of the Year Awards" and a reputation as a leader who gets things done. In addition to running several of our National Parks, Dave also helped here in Washington, DC, when he worked as Chief of Policy in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dave Mihalic for his vision and unending pursuit of National Park protection. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his many contributions to our National Lands and wishing him and his family continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDEA PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 2002

HON. RIC KELLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "IDEA Paperwork Reduction Act of 2002." This legislation will increase the quality instruction time a teacher can spend with their students in the classroom while also ensuring that special education students are receiving a quality education.

Due to the approaching reauthorization of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, IDEA, I went and toured local schools in my district of Orlando, FL last year to get a first-hand understanding of the problems that parents, teachers and administrators face implementing a successful special education program. I heard many familiar complaints being made about discipline and funding of the program, but what really took me by surprise was when a teacher took me into an office where he showcased a typical day's work of filling out all of the required forms for a special education student. I was shocked to learn that teachers spend so much of their time complying with process instead of being able to teach and assist students in the classroom.

I think I speak on behalf of most Members here, when I say that IDEA was never intended to take teachers' time away from the classroom, rather it was intended to make sure that special education students were able to receive the same classroom instruction as their general education peers. Unfortunately, over time the paperwork trail has grown as states and local districts try to ensure that they have complied with the federal law. The threat

of being sued has encouraged an overabundance of paperwork in order to document the school's compliance with the law. When did "process" overshadow the importance of actual quality instruction and results?

When a principal testifies that their IEP Teams spend an average of 83.5 hours filling out paperwork in preparation to sit down for an Individualized Education Plan, IEP, with a student's parents—something makes me wonder about the 83.5 hours taken away from classroom instruction time. IEP's are of course an important aspect of IDEA, but there can be some commonsense reforms put in place to reduce the redundancy of the process.

The "IDEA Paperwork Reduction Act of 2002" will call for a study by the Department of Education to be furnished within 6 months of authorization to determine where the burden is stemming from, and provide suggestions to mitigate the issue. The Department will be required to issue a streamlined IEP for school districts to use as a model. It will also call for a pilot program for 10 states to enter into an agreement with the Department of Education to perform their own paperwork reduction programs to see if any reforms can stem from State innovation. The legislation will implement a pilot program to create a 3-year IEP review process. This would allow the process to occur at natural transition points for the child instead of every year, but there will always be a safeguard in place for parents to request an IEP review at any point within the 3 years to ensure that their child is receiving all of the services they deem necessary.

These commonsense reforms included in the "IDEA Paperwork Reduction Act of 2002" will ensure that IDEA is results-driven, not process-driven. The legislation will improve the academic achievement of special education students, while also doing away with an overly prescriptive and burdensome process for teachers. It will enable teachers to save valuable classroom instruction time for exactly that—classroom instruction. I encourage my colleagues to call my office to cosponsor the "IDEA Paperwork Reduction Act of 2002."

Thank you and I reserve the balance of my time.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDEA PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 2002

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to join my colleague Representative RIC KELLER in introducing the IDEA Paperwork Reduction Act of 2002. This legislation will go a long way in providing school districts and administrators the relief they need from the IDEA paperwork burden, and in reducing time spent by teachers on non-instructional activities, as required under the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA).

One year ago, the House Education and the Workforce Committee began an aggressive series of hearings exploring major issues that would likely be addressed in the Committee's reauthorization of IDEA. Numerous witnesses at these hearings testified about the need for the Department of Education to identify and

simplify burdensome regulations under IDEA and for Congress to adopt statutory changes that would provide relief to the nation's special education and general education teachers who dedicate their careers to educating children with special needs.

The goal of this Committee is to ensure that all students receive a quality education. Currently, teachers are forced to spend too much time on an overwhelming paperwork burden and not enough time on important needs, like lesson plans and parent-teacher conferences. This bill will help teachers move beyond simply having enough time to comply with regulations and allow them to focus on what is really important, reach achievement for our students with special needs. The current paperwork structure provides a real threat to ensuring that the maximum available resources are focused on a quality education for students with special needs.

Currently, there's a growing shortage of qualified teachers, particularly in special education. Special education teachers are being driven out of the profession in frustration over the seemingly endless stream of red tape and paperwork associated with IDEA. This year, President Bush signed the No Child Left Behind Act into law. NCLB requires that all children with special needs who attend federally funded schools have the opportunity to learn from a highly qualified special education teacher. States must submit a plan to ensure all special education teachers are highly qualified by the end of the 2005–2006 school year. We must do all we can to ensure that every child with special needs is receiving a quality education.

In our hearings, the Committee heard from school principals, administrators, and others voicing frustrations with their schools' efforts to provide services to students as required by their individualized education programs (IEPs) when paperwork requirements compete with available instructional time. In Fairfax County, Virginia, for example, professionals spend on average 83.5 hours on paperwork for a student who qualifies for service under IDEA, from initial referral to development of the IEP—all this before a student even starts to receive services under IDEA. As one principal testified at a hearing earlier this year, "teachers find themselves between a rock and a hard place . . . with unyielding demands made on their time. When something gives, the impact is either on the teacher or the student, two of our most valuable resources."

According to the Council for Exceptional Children (CEC), "too often in special education practice, compliance-related documentation is stressed over thoughtful decision-making for children and youth and their families. No barrier to delivering quality services is more problematic to special educators than paperwork." CEC estimates that 4 hours of pre-meeting time is needed for review and revision of the average IEP going into each IEP meeting. In addition, CEC reports that a majority of special educators estimate that they spend a day or more each week on paperwork, and eighty-three percent report spending from half to one-and-a-half days per week in IEP-related meetings.

Teacher quality is perhaps the most important factor in ensuring the progress of students with special needs. We're asking a lot of America's special education teachers, and they deserve our full support. That's why Representative KELLER's bill is so important.

Representative KELLER's proposed amendments to IDEA will help bring good teachers to classrooms by identifying and simplifying burdensome statutory provisions in IDEA, and it will do so while preserving the quality of education provided to children with special needs. They are innovative, provide much-needed flexibility to the nation's special education system, and will be, I believe, non-controversial in nature.

This legislation streamlines and increases the effectiveness of many provisions within IDEA. It directs the Secretary of Education to identify, develop, and disseminate model forms for individualized education programs (IEPs), procedural safeguard notices, and prior written notice report requirements that incorporate all relevant federal statutory and regulatory requirements under IDEA. In addition, the legislation allows states that receive funds under Part B of IDEA to permit local educational agencies in each state to develop a three-year IEP (in lieu of an annual IEP) for each child with a disability. Representative KELLER's bill would also create a pilot program allowing the Secretary to waive paperwork requirements under IDEA to 10 states based on their proposals for reducing paperwork and non-classroom time spent fulfilling statutory and regulatory requirements. These initiatives, and others in the bill, will promote innovation and provide much-needed flexibility for states as they implement IDEA and its accompanying federal, state, and local regulations.

The IDEA Paperwork Reduction Act of 2002 will take us one step closer to reducing burdensome rules under IDEA and allowing teachers and administrators the time to do their job of educating children with special needs more efficiently and effectively. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT'S 2002 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in advocacy of H. Res. 569, legislation expressing support for the President's 2002 National Drug Control Strategy to reduce illegal drug use in the United States.

Nearly 20,000 Americans, many of them children, die from drug related incidences every year. This ongoing drug menace is the gravest threat to our youth whether they are killed by drug overdoses or are caught in the crossfire of rival drug gangs.

When some claim that Iraq poses the most imminent threat to our national security, I see a more imminent threat in the well-established link between the profits from illegal drug dealing and the financing of many of the world's leading terrorist organizations. These organizations include the Taliban, al-Qaeda, and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia.

It is because of these threats that I am proud of the efforts of law enforcement in the eradication of illegal drug use. In supporting this bill we honor the efforts of those who fight on the front lines of the Nation's struggle

against illegal drug use. The drug menace is truly a threat to our homeland security.

RECOGNIZING ACHIEVEMENTS AND LIFE OF DR. ROBERTO CRUZ

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to recognize the achievements and life of Dr. Roberto Cruz, founder and first President of the National Hispanic University (NHU) in San Jose, California. I am proud to have known Dr. Cruz for over 20 years, and have seen first hand tireless work to establish and expand NHU, one of only three Hispanic universities in the nation, and the only one west of Chicago.

Born and raised in Corpus Christi, Texas, Dr. Cruz received his bachelor's degree from Wichita State University in 1964 thanks to a football scholarship. A star middle linebacker and center, Dr. Cruz passed on opportunities to play football professionally in order to teach junior high school in Stockton California.

Seeing the need to improve the educational system, he went on to earn his doctorate from the University of California at Berkeley in 1971. That same year, he established the Bay Area Bilingual Education League (BABEL), a consortium of schools and educational institutions developing bilingual education for students in Oakland and Berkeley. By 1976 he was an education professor at Stanford University, where he was appalled at how few Latinos enrolled at colleges.

In 1981, Dr. Cruz and a group of loyal supporters established The National Hispanic University in a two-room building in Oakland, California. The goal was to address the learning needs of Hispanics and other minorities, especially non-native English speakers. Over the last 20 years, he has built NHU into a quality, accredited, private four-year university for all.

In the few weeks before he passed away on September 4, San Jose's planning commission approved his ambitious proposal to transform the private college, housed in an old elementary school, into a three-story, \$18 million full-fledged university campus.

A few weeks earlier, NHU made history by becoming the first Hispanic four-year university to be accredited by the prestigious Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC), an organization that only accredits 155 colleges and universities from among 3,000 institutions in the region. With this accreditation NHU joins Stanford and the University of California as a nationally and regionally accredited and recognized institution.

Dr. Roberto Cruz left us a legacy of young people who have a future because, through the power of education, he let them have one. He proved that *Si se puede!*

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON ITS NATIONAL DAY

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate President Chen Shui-bian, Vice

President Annette Lu, and the People of Taiwan on Taiwan's National Day. Since escaping the clutches of Communist China in 1949, the people of Taiwan have made great strides economically, politically, and socially. Taiwan has become a bastion of democracy and an economic power in East Asia. They have made this progress because they have committed themselves to building the institutions that are so important to democracy and the preservation of freedom. They have also liberalized their economy, conformed to the standards of international business, and earlier this year, gained acceptance into the World Trade Organization. They should be commended for proving to the world that democracy, free market economics, and hard work are the keys to success in today's world.

But Mr. Speaker, we should not recognize Taiwan's achievements without also thanking them for their partnership in containing China's expansionist tendencies. For over fifty years the Taiwanese have stared down China's threats of invasion and annexation, choosing instead to build a modern, free society and, most importantly, choosing to be our friend. They have played a key role in containing the specter of Communism in East Asia. We should never forget that. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Taiwan on their day of national celebration and I congratulate them on all they have achieved.

THE POLLY KLAAS FOUNDATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, Polly Klaas was a vibrant, talented child, full of life with the promise of a bright future. When she was kidnapped at knifepoint from her bedroom slumber party on October 1, 1993, in my hometown Petaluma, California, our community responded with an unprecedented effort to find her. The Polly Klaas Foundation was formed October 23, 1993, to help continue that search for Polly.

Following the discovery of her murderer, the Foundation adopted a new mission: "Make America Safe For Children." As part of their efforts, they've been working hard at the state level to enact Amber Alert plans. Amber Alerts empower the community to take action—immediately. From Southern California to St. Louis to Philadelphia, the recent wave of child abductions has kept our nation riveted, angry, and scared for the safety of our children. The Amber Alert Plan is a voluntary cooperative program between law enforcement agencies and local broadcasters that sends emergency alerts to the public when a child has been abducted. Amber Alerts leap into action in the first crucial hours of a kidnapping when the tracks left by the abductor are still fresh. Like a modern day, high-speed Paul Revere, Amber Alerts spread the word fast so we don't have to rely on slower methods like handing out flyers, or word of mouth for news of the abduction to catch on from one city to the next.

Just two months ago, only 14 states had statewide Amber Alerts. Now, thanks in part to the Polly Klaas Foundation, 28 states have statewide Amber Alerts. However, our work is far from done.

We must continue to work towards a national network for Amber Alerts so that law enforcement can use Amber Alerts across state lines. The Senate passed an excellent bill in September that would do just that. The House Judiciary Committee had a chance to pass that bill, H.R. 5326, on the House floor yesterday.

Instead, they unfortunately chose to pass H.R. 5422, the Child Abduction Prevention Act. While this bill contained the non-controversial Amber Alert provisions, it also contained far more controversial provisions concerning death penalties, mandatory minimum sentences, wiretap extensions, pre-trial release, and a whole host of other unrelated provisions which will impede this bill's chance of final passage in the Senate. It was a poor decision by the House leadership that will doom the Senate's good work.

At the White House Conference on Missing and Exploited Children last week, President Bush announced that the Justice Department would develop a national standard for the Amber Alert, and named a new Amber Alert coordinator at the Justice Department who will work on increasing cooperation among state and local plans. Congress must pass legislation to give the new coordinator the legal authority; funding and programmatic guidelines needed to effectively perform his duties and help to protect our children.

It is impossible to overstate the importance of AMBER Alert legislation. The statistics and the facts are clear: Amber Alerts are already being credited with saving the lives of 31 children around the country. But the real people, the real stories, the real lives saved are far more convincing than any statistic. Just look in the eyes of the parents of the two Riverside, California teenagers whose lives were saved because of the Amber Alert, and you will know why this law is so important.

I am proud of the Polly Klaas Foundation and would like to thank the foundation for all of the hard work they have been doing to enact Amber Alert programs.

Mr. Speaker, we still have time in this legislative session to bring the Senate bill to the House floor, and we should do just that. Every day that a national Amber Alert system is not in place, is another day that law enforcement and the public have inadequate tools and resources needed to protect our children.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES E. "CHUCK" YEAGER

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Brigadier General Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager. I congratulate him on his pioneering work in the field of aeronautics and thank him for his many contributions to our country over the past 60 years.

Brig. Gen. Yeager became the first man to ever break the sound barrier on October 14, 1947. This feat was accomplished in the experimental Bell X-1, called "Glamorous Glennis," which is now on display at the Smithsonian Institution. He was able to successfully pilot his aircraft above the speed of

sound, thereby proving the feasibility of manned supersonic flight. General Yeager also set another aviation record six years later by flying to Mach 2.44 in the X-1A. He continued to test experimental aircraft at Muroc Air Force Base (now Edwards Air Force Base) until 1954. These noteworthy acts, as well as his testing of hundreds of different aircraft during his career, are well worth our praise and accolades.

Brig. Gen. Yeager not only set records, but he also helped establish a unique program at Edwards Air Force Base to train military test pilots as astronauts. In 1962, he was selected as the commandant of the new U.S. Air Force Aerospace Research Pilot School (now the U.S. Air Force Test Pilot School), serving at this post until 1966. Despite his retirement from the military in March of 1975, Brig. Gen. Yeager has continued to fly in the annual Edwards Air Force Base Open House and Air Show and serve the U.S. Air Force as a flight test consultant. He will be taking to the skies again this year for the show, just like he always has, in what will be his last flight as pilot of an Air Force aircraft.

In addition to his accomplishments as a test pilot and mentor, he is also a decorated combat veteran. After being shot down during World War II over occupied France on his eighth mission, he returned to fly 56 more combat missions and total 12.5 aerial victories. His heroics in WWII, his achievements in flight testing, and his service as a combat commander during the Vietnam War earned him a Presidential Medal of Freedom and a special peacetime Medal of Honor. On the occasion of Brig. Gen. Yeager's last military flight, I ask that you join me in saluting one of our nation's greatest aviation pioneers.

HONORING THE RATIFICATION OF "THE U.S.-CYPRUS MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY"

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize a new step in American-Cypriot relations. On September 18, 2002, the United States and the Republic of Cyprus ratified "The U.S.-Cyprus Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty" bringing these two nations even closer together to fight the war on terrorism.

This Treaty provides for many provisions that will fight not just global terrorism, but also organized crime and drug trafficking. In particular, the Treaty will allow the two countries to more effectively coordinate the transfer of persons in custody, execute searches and seizures, share documents and intelligence materials, identify persons of interest to authorities, and prosecute a wide range of criminal offenses.

The PATRIOT Act, which I worked hard to advance and was passed into law late last year, complements this treaty well. The PATRIOT Act facilitates cooperation between the United States and foreign governments in the areas of information and intelligence sharing. With this Treaty now ratified and the PATRIOT Act made into law, the U.S. and Cyprus are in an excellent position to put an end to the evil and cowardly actions of terrorists everywhere.

In so many ways this Treaty will help the peoples of the free world work together to defeat terrorism. While it may have gone unnoticed, this new Treaty adds to the shared mission of the peoples of the Republic of Cyprus and the United States. It also builds on efforts with which I have been involved. Our Judiciary Committee considered and promoted the PATRIOT Act.

We must mention also the cooperation of the Cypriots' ally, Greece. Greece has put the very dangerous November 17th organization out of commission. Together Greece and Cyprus are working to crack down on terrorist groups.

Mr. Speaker, today I want to commend the U.S. and Cyprus for reaching a new era in diplomatic relations and international cooperation. Together, I am confident we can more effectively put a stop to the villainous acts of criminals and terrorists around the world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, from September 20, 2002 through October 8, 2002, I was absent from the House of Representatives proceedings because I was fulfilling my duties as a member of Helsinki Commission and Vice President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

While serving in this capacity, I missed roll-call vote Nos. 424 through 447. Had I been present for these votes, I would have voted the following way: No. 424, "yes"; No. 425, "yes"; No. 426, "yes"; No. 427, "no"; No. 428, "yes"; No. 429, "no"; No. 430, "no"; No. 431, "yes"; No. 432, "yes"; No. 433, "no"; No. 434, "no"; No. 435, "no"; No. 436, "no"; No. 437, "no"; No. 438, "no"; No. 439, "yes"; No. 440, "no"; No. 441, "no"; No. 442, "yes"; No. 443, "yes"; No. 444, "yes"; No. 445, "yes"; No. 446, "no"; No. 447, "yes".

TRIBUTE TO ADULT DAY CARE

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 9, 2002

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Adult Day Care on the occasion of the Annual Conference of the Alabama Adult Day Care Association in Auburn, Alabama, on October 11, 2002.

Adult day care programs provide health and social services in a group setting on a part-time basis to frail older persons and other persons with physical, emotional, or mental impairments. Adult day care in the United States was inspired by the European psychiatric day

hospitals in the 1940's and was influenced by the British geriatric day hospital model in the 1950's. Adult day care began in psychiatric day hospital in the United States in the late 1940's, mainly assisting patients who were released from mental institutions. The concept of day care was expanded to include supportive health and social services for impaired persons residing in the community in the 1960's. These programs have grown rapidly over the last 3 decades, from a handful in the late 1960's to an estimated 4,000 today.

Obviously, this growth reflects a need. With the decline in our family structure, we do not see as many large families in which there is always someone available to take care of an older family member. Families are often separated by great distances because of work. Even if grown children live near their parents, the husband and wife frequently have to work to support the family. This leaves no one available to help with an elderly parent. In these instances, adult day care is every bit as important to the family as child care. Knowing that someone is there to perhaps transport the parent to day care, make sure that the parent takes his or her medicine and generally supervise and engage the interest of the elderly parent means a great deal.

Adult day care has taken on increased significance as a means of taking care of elderly individuals who have physical or mental limitations. These people are not candidates for skilled nursing home care, but they require care from a compassionate and knowledgeable individual. Quite often their families cannot provide this care on a continuous basis, but with the help of day care, both the parent and the family caregiver benefit.

I am particularly impressed with the idea of adult day care in the plan of care for elderly citizens with Alzheimer's disease. These elderly patients often receive the very worst of care in nursing homes if they are accepted, and they present one of the most difficult challenges for family members who are not trained to work with the elderly. Studies have shown that patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease seem to be best handled in a small group setting under the care of those with both medical and psychiatric training. With the elderly person in this setting, the whole family can receive some relief and be better able to continue to properly care for their relative.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to salute those who tirelessly provide Adult Day Care to our elderly citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 7, 2002

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, on October 7, 2002, the U.S. House of Representatives

passed by a voice vote H.R. 5385, The Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act. H.R. 5385 included provisions of H.R. 5002, which amends the United States-Israeli Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985 to allow for the designation of Israeli-Turkish qualifying industrial zones.

Designation of Turkish qualifying industrial zones will dramatically expand Turkish access to U.S. markets through duty-free exports to the United States.

As someone who believes that free and fair trade provides great opportunities and benefits to the American people, I have supported a number of free trade agreements during the past two years. We live in an increasingly global economy and our future progress depends on our ability to take advantage of that fact. However, we must also make sure our trading partners adhere to the rules of fair play.

Unfortunately, this legislation would reward Turkey, despite its nine-year illegal blockade of Armenia, which, according to World Bank estimates, has cost Armenia between \$500 and \$720 million annually. These figures, which represent one quarter to one third of Armenia's entire economic output, are staggering.

Turkey's blockade has also taken a human toll on Armenia's three million population. As a result of the blockade, hundreds of thousands of Armenians have been forced to leave their country and many of those that have remained have been forced into poverty.

Instead of rewarding one ally to the detriment of another, we should continue to press Turkey to end its blockade and establish formal diplomatic and trade relations with its neighbor to the east. We should also seriously consider a meaningful bilateral trade agreement with Armenia. Such a mutually-beneficial trade agreement would not only help strengthen Armenia's economy, but will increase the demand for American products. U.S. companies and joint ventures working in Armenia are primary sources of demand for U.S. goods and services in Armenia.

In order to make sure that free trade is also fair trade, one trading partner should not be allowed to impede the economic well being of another trading partner. We cannot and should not adopt a trade policy that simply undermines our commitment to an ally, such as Armenia, which during the past decade has adopted a free market economy and has implemented critical reforms in trade and monetary policy, banking and property rights.

We can take full advantage of trade opportunities without placing our nation and others in a race towards the lowest common denominators. H.R. 5385 falls far short of our resolve to help allies such as Armenia and the other former Soviet republics become full partners in the global economy.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Wednesday, October 9, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 10

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense's inquiry into Project

112/Shipboard Hazard and Defense (SHAD) tests.

SR-232A

10 a.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy toward the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

334 Cannon Building

Intelligence

To continue joint closed hearings to examine activities of the United States intelligence community in connection with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States.

S-407 Capitol

11 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 2986, to provide for and approve the settlement of certain land claims of the Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan.

SR-485

OCTOBER 11

9 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to consider pending military nominations.

SR-222

OCTOBER 15

10:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Collister Johnson, Jr., of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of

Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

International Trade and Finance Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine U.S. policy and the role of the international community concerning instability in Latin America.

SD-538

OCTOBER 16

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the appropriateness of U.S. companies moving their headquarters to offshore tax havens.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine Angola.

SD-419

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 10

3:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Crime and Drugs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine protecting seniors from fraud.

SD-226